

# The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

---

VOL. IV.

NOVEMBER, 1839.

No. 11.

---

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

*September 25, 1839.—Special Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk took the chair.

The business of the mission among the Oneidas at Duck Creek, Wisconsin, engaged the attention of the Committee. The Secretary and General Agent was instructed to visit Washington in company with the Rev. Solomon Davis, the missionary, in reference to the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of February 3, 1838.

*October 7.—Stated Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk took the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the writing of about forty letters, and the subjects to which they related; and that he had visited Washington in company with the Rev. Mr. Davis, and obtained from Government a special appropriation of \$400 out of the civilization fund, for the benefit of the Oneida mission.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the Rev. W. Presby was recognised as a missionary within the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper's jurisdiction; Southport and Racine, Wisconsin, were adopted as a station; and a salary was appropriated to the Rev. L. B. Hull, as missionary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On the nomination of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Otey, Williamsport, Tennessee, was adopted as a station; the Rev. J. H. Norment appointed a missionary; and a salary appropriated to him as the missionary at Williamsport.

*October 9.—Special Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk took the Chair. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk, Missionary Bishop for Arkansas, favored the Committee with his attendance, and made many interesting statements relative to his mission, and espe-

cially appealed to the Committee to aid him in finding suitable men to occupy some of the many points in Arkansas and other Southwestern States, which are greatly needing missionaries.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

*October 1, 1839. Stated Meeting.*—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

Appropriations were made for the support of the missions at Athens, Crete, and Constantinople, for the year 1840.

The Committee resolved at present to confine their efforts, on the western coast of Africa, to Cape Palmas and the region around it, in consequence of the increasing opportunities for out-stations in that quarter. They resolved also to send at once another missionary to that station, to increase its efforts in behalf of the colonists. They also appropriated for the Chapel at Cape Palmas, the further sum of \$600, being, with the previous appropriation of \$400, the whole amount contributed for that object.

*October 10. Special Meeting.*—The Rt. Rev. Chairman, present. Bishop Polk also met the Committee, who were specially called together to confer with him in reference to his tour in Texas. He enlarged, at this interview, upon the prospects for Episcopal missions in that country, and dwelt with much force upon the importance of sending forth missionaries properly qualified for the field. He mentioned as an encouraging circumstance, that a gentleman residing near Velasco, in conveying to him, in trust, a lot for a church in that town, had offered also \$1,000 towards its erection, and that two others in the vicinity, (both of whom, however, had since deceased,) had offered a like sum each. He stated further, that, with the exception of one or two places, little could be expected from the people in Texas for the support of the ministry for some years to come, and the work therefore would be wholly missionary.

The Committee unanimously concurred in requesting Bishop Polk to urge, at a missionary meeting on Sunday evening, the claims of the field he had surveyed.

*October 15. Stated Meeting.*—Rev. Dr. Milnor in the Chair.

Appropriations were made for Matagorda, Texas; also compensation was voted to the Rev. Mr. Chapman for services when in Texas.

The Rev. H. Southgate communicated his readiness to depart for Constantinople on completing the publication of the narrative of his late tour. He may be expected to leave for his station in February.



## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## DOMESTIC.

## WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. SOLOMON DAVIS, MISSIONARY AT DUCK CREEK.

*Duck Creek, September 7, 1839.*

The new church, for the erection of which an appropriation was made by the Oneidas in the treaty of February 3, 1838, is finally completed. It was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, on the 2d instant, by the title of Hobart Church, Duck Creek. The Bishop arrived at the mission station the day previous, and preached to the Oneidas, and administered the holy rite of confirmation to five persons. On this occasion the Lord's Supper was also administered, three children were baptized, and the funeral service performed.

At the consecration the services were indeed solemn and interesting. The Bishop, accompanied by the missionary, was received at the door of the church by the chiefs of the nation. After being seated within the chancel, the instrument of donation was presented to him by four of the oldest chiefs in the tribe, each taking hold of it by the corner, and in this manner placing it in the hands of their chief spiritual Father. After being read by the missionary it was returned to the Bishop, and placed by him upon the communion table. The Bishop then performed the usual consecration service, certain portions of which were interpreted to the Indians; after which the sentence of consecration was read by the missionary. After morning prayer in the Indian language, by the missionary, the Bishop preached to them through an interpreter, to whom they listened with the most devout attention. They looked up to him as their *father*—he addressed them by the title of *children*. By this mode of addressing them, and by the plainness and simplicity of his language, the Bishop could not fail of finding his way to their hearts. His *talk* produced the happiest effects. The day, I trust, will long be remembered by us all, as a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The sermon being ended, the chiefs and head men of the nation came in front of the chancel, each placing his hand, as he came up, upon the shoulder of the other; in this way forming a half circle in the presence of the Bishop, who stood within the railing. The missionary stood in their centre, and the chief nearest to him on each side placed a hand upon his shoulder, while he read in their behalf the following address:

"To the Right Reverend Father in God, Jackson Kemper, D. D.:

"Right Reverend Father—The chiefs of the Oneidas cannot suffer you to depart from their nation without expressing their sincere thanks for your kindness in visiting them at this time.

The journey of our Father has been long. His children are thankful that the Good Spirit has brought him through it in safety. His presence has made our hearts glad. We will long remember the solemn services of this day. Our house is now a holy place. It is duly prepared. It is made sacred to the worship of the Great and Eternal Spirit.

"Right Reverend Father—It is a matter of joy to us that the good work is done. But your children will not stop here. It shall be our endeavor to go on and do as you have told us to do. Here, from time to time, we will come. We will bring our families with us. We will try to worship the God of Christians with sincere hearts. By hearing the good words of the Gospel we may learn how to live well; and thus we may finally be prepared to die well. Our days may end in peace.

"Right Reverend Father—Your children now feel that they are brought very near to you. The Great Council of the Church have granted our hearts' desire. It was our choice that as God's chief minister you should preside over us. Our wishes are gratified. The decision of the Great Council was good news in our ears. Could we sit near their council fire when it is lighted up again, we would thank them with one heart and one voice for what they have done. Rt. Reverend Father! You will be there. Thank them for your children.

"Rt. Reverend Father in God—We are now about to do what we could not do when last you visited us. A chain of friendship is to be formed, which we trust will never be broken. We now extend to you the hand of our nation. We acknowledge you, and will hereafter hold on to you, as our lawful Bishop. Our eyes will turn to you, and to you alone, for counsel and advice in all our spiritual affairs. May the chain, now thrown around us, never become dim. May it bind us together in peace and friendship, as long as life shall last. Father, your children will take care to keep it bright. This is all they have to say."

The Bishop then took the missionary by the hand, (the chiefs still keeping their position,) and replied as follows:

"My children! I deeply feel the solemnities and responsibilities of this moment. It has afforded me much pleasure to visit you and to consecrate your neat and handsome church to the worship of Almighty God.

"My children! I have beheld with pleasure your dwellings, barns and farms, and am convinced that if you persevere in your honest, temperate and industrious habits, your earthly comforts, under the blessing of our Heavenly Father, will constantly increase.

"My children! I cordially unite myself to you as your Father in the Lord, and fervently pray that the blessing of the Great Spirit may ever rest upon this nation. I will always endeavor to keep bright the chain of friendship now formed. Here may we often worship God together, as brothers, in sincerity and truth; and hereafter, where there will be no more sin, or pain,



or death, may we unite in praises and thanksgivings which will never end.

"May God bless you, my children! Farewell!!"

---

MICHIGAN.

FROM THE REV. M. HIRST, MISSIONARY AT DEXTER.

*Dexter, Sept. 20, 1839.*

Since my last report I have baptized five infants and one adult, and added two to the number of communicants. During the quarter I have regularly officiated at Dexter and North Lake, with the exception of three Sundays, when I was confined to my room by sickness, having had a severe attack of chill and fever; but through the blessing of God I have again recovered my strength. The attendance on our public services on Sundays is such that they are well sustained. The congregation at North Lake is increasing; and we trust the erection of our log church will be made a blessing to the neighborhood. The people here are generally poor, and in a great measure destitute of the means of religious improvement. In addition to my regular services at this station, I have officiated at Constantine, White Pigeon, Dry Prairie, Jackson, Webster and Scio; and in every place I found families attached to the Church.

As it respects salary from the people, I have little that is encouraging to say. Under the present pressure it is nearly impossible for them to collect money; and were it not for the regular support which we derive from the missionary fund, we could not exist. But in the midst of our embarrassments, we look forward to better days. We feel confident, through God's blessing, that we shall not only overcome the difficulties under which we labor, but be the means of causing our beloved Zion to lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes.

---

FROM THE REV. W. N. LYSTER, MISSIONARY IN LEWANE CO., &C.

*Springville, Lewane Co. Sept. 26, 1839.*

Since the date of my last report, I have had services at my own stations eight times; namely, four at Manchester; two at the Junction; one at Springville, and one at Evans' Lake, where nothing remarkable has lately occurred. I have also officiated in some neighboring parishes, as follows: once at Monroe, where I also assisted the rector at communion, and in the evening read prayers. At Tecumseh I officiated twice in the absence of the rector. At Clinton, preached four times—twice during a clerical meeting, when I also read two services for the Rev. Mr. Cole, and twice in the rector's absence, who officiated for me at Manchester. Mr. Cuming also preached for me at Manchester once, and Mr. Cole once, and once also at Evans' Lake. At Clinton, the scene of my former labors, I am truly happy now to perceive such indications of stability and of earnestness as were unknown there before.

On Sunday, August 11, I preached twice at St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, and assisted the rector, who was unwell, in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. To one who so often had visited this church in her destitutions, the beholding how fine a flock as well as fold she at present can boast of, was a matter indeed of thanksgiving to the Bestower of all blessed increase. On the evening of the above day, as also on the following Wednesday evening, I officiated for respectable numbers in St. Luke's Church, Ypsilanti. The parish here, it will be remembered, is of very recent origin. With a rapidity almost unparalleled in the annals of our diocese, and I believe without assistance from any missionary fund as a distinct station, it had sprung to a respectable growth, and gone on far toward completing a superior brick church edifice. Touched, however, by the pressure of the times, and deprived of the counsels and stirring energies of a minister, many members of the congregation are now sinking back to apathy, and their temple, I am informed, is about to be sold!

In consequence of a fall, and of a severe attack of cold, which for about three weeks prevented me from officiating abroad, I have not yet undertaken the exploring tour through the wilderness which I promised in my last.

---

FROM THE REV. S. BUEL, MISSIONARY AT MARSHALL.

*Marshall, Sept. 30, 1839.*

In the present state of affairs in this parish and diocese, the appropriation, in aid of the support of the missionary here, will be a very reasonable and essential benefit. Since I last wrote, I have been favored, during a very sickly season, with health, which has enabled me to maintain, without interruption, the stated services in my church. Sickness and absence from the place have rendered our congregations for some time thinner than usual. Two of the communicants have died, leaving the present number twenty-five. The Sunday school has been continued, but attended by only a few children. Teachers have been prevented by sickness or other causes from attending, and I have lately taken sole care of the school; but I hope that soon the superintendent and teachers will be able to return to their charge. I am sorry that I am unable to speak of any peculiar attention to the concerns of spiritual religion in the congregation; especially as the providence of God has been so solemnly addressing this community in the sickness and mortality which have been prevalent. The mortality has been mostly among children, though adults have not entirely escaped.

On July 17th, and August 4th, I preached at Battle Creek, a thriving village thirteen miles west of this place. The congregations on both occasions, were large and attentive, and I learn that a good degree of interest has been awakened there in the services of the Church. There are a goodly number of Episco-



pallians at Battle Creek, and in its neighborhood; and I have hopes that the Church may be established there.

I also preached, July 28th, at Albion, a beautifully located village, twelve miles east. Here there are two or three Episcopal families, and others who express a desire of enjoying the services of the Church. A gentleman from Homer, a village twelve or thirteen miles south, recently called on me, wishing me to visit that place, and saying that some were desirous of establishing the Church there. I was out when he called, and therefore had not the opportunity of a consultation with him. But Albion, and Homer, and Battle Creek, are places which I shall have in my eye and cultivate as I have opportunity. I think it most probable that, with missionary aid, Albion and Homer could at once be connected into a promising station, which would be worth the time and attention of a missionary.

I have baptized two, one being an adult; and have attended seven funerals, three of adults; but one of these was that of a person in the country not connected with my parish.

---

FROM THE REV. A. S. HOLLISTER, MISSIONARY AT TROY, &c.

*Troy, Oct. 1, 1839.*

In presenting my last report for the year now ended, I desire to express my deep sense of obligation to the Committee for enabling me to sustain myself and family for four years in this new country, and to extend the ministrations of the Gospel to so many destitute members and friends of our beloved Church. During the whole of this time my missionary salary has been my principal dependence, and the whole of my support has been entirely inadequate to the comfortable maintenance of a numerous family. But by the blessing of God, and the kindness of many relations and friends, we have lived; but I do assure the Committee far below the manner in which we had been accustomed to live in former times. As to the state of this mission, I will only say that the opportunity for doing good continues. The Church in Troy is in a thriving state, but the people are not able to do much at present. I hope to make farther trial of establishing the Church in some of the neighboring villages. My labors have been uninterrupted, and until the sickly season came on, the congregations were very good. I have had two funerals and two marriages—no baptisms. Our congregations begin to revive as the health of the country improves. I have a good prospect for usefulness before me for the coming winter.

---

FROM THE REV. C. B. STOUT, MISSIONARY AT CLINTON.

*Clinton, Oct. 1, 1839.*

Since my report of the 25th June last, I have regularly officiated in the church in this place twelve Lord's days. One I

have spent at Manchester in exchange with Rev. Mr. Lyster, and one other I spent in Wayne County, officiating, in the afternoon, for a full congregation in the Methodist chapel at the village of Northville, and, in the evening, at Plymouth Corners. In the first village, containing about three hundred souls, I found no members of our church; in the latter village there are four or five. I believe it is the design of the Rev. Mr. Cuming, to visit these places as often as his duties to his own people at Ann Arbor will admit. They are worthy the attention of the Church. I also preached, on Monday evening following, in a school-house in the neighborhood of Plymouth. I have likewise officiated a part of three Sundays at Tecumseh, in exchange with the rector of that interesting parish.

In reference to my own parish at this place, it gives me pleasure to say, that it is prospering. I have a Bible class of about twenty members, which I met during the warm weather at half past 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon; but it has been interrupted for a few Sundays past in consequence of absence, and finding that the two regular services were as much as my strength would allow. It is my design to turn this into a Wednesday evening service shortly. The Sunday school is small, in consequence of the small number of children belonging to the families connected with the parish. The usual number attending is about twelve.

I am happy to add that the health of myself and family has been almost entirely restored; and, though we have suffered some from the effects of our previous sickness, we have had no return of the diseases under which we labored for full one year and a half. Our village has been one of the favored few in the West; not having been visited with any general sickness, either last season or this, while most of the western country has been sadly afflicted. The Lord be praised for his goodness.

Communicants added (new) this quarter, 4; removed, 2; present number, 14:—burials, 2, children: Sunday school teachers, 3; scholars, 12.

---

FROM THE REV. C. FOX, MISSIONARY AT JACKSON.

*Jackson, Oct. 1, 1839.*

I received notice of my appointment as a missionary in the diocese of Michigan, July 17th. I immediately prepared to leave for the field of my future labors, and arrived at Detroit on the 30th of July. I here spent three days under the hospitable roof of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCoskry, preaching for him on Wednesday evening, and was assigned by him to this place. Proceeding on my way I preached for Rev. F. H. Cuming, at Ann Arbor, on Sunday, August 4th, and in the evening to a very large congregation in the new and unfinished church at Ypsilanti. This promising location for a clergyman of our Church



is at present vacant. I arrived in Jackson on the evening of the 5th of August, and the next morning called upon the principal Episcopalians, by whom I was cordially and kindly received. Jackson has been settled about four years, and now contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants. It is one of the most flourishing places of the size in the state, and houses are daily building. Owing to the number of denominations found here, there cannot be very large congregations attending the services of any one in particular. The materials from which the Church should have formed, are already in part engrossed. Had there been an Episcopal minister here three years since, ours would have been the largest congregation: for it seems to be a general principle that whatever denomination first begins operations in a new town, is the most successful.

I preach every Wednesday evening, and twice on Sundays in the court-house, which is a large stone building, but has many disadvantages for holding religious services in. The congregation are seriously talking of putting up a temporary church this fall, not to cost above eight hundred dollars; but the commercial difficulties which now oppress this state, and the almost total absence of a circulating medium, may prevent it. Could we obtain from the East one hundred dollars cash, we should have no difficulty whatever in completing it.

I have extended my services as far as I have been able at this, the worst season. I have preached twice in a school-house at the town of Rives, where I found some Episcopal families, and spent one Sunday in Kalamazoo, preaching three times to overflowing congregations. Allow me particularly to call attention to this very interesting place. It is a handsome village, which for beauty and neatness would compare well with any in the East. The congregation at present, if there were a minister, would number about one hundred and fifty souls. They have put up a neat wooden church, large enough for that number of persons, and insure a clergyman four hundred dollars and a house worth two hundred dollars per annum. The Episcopalians consist of the most wealthy and influential, and their number might be much increased. They are very anxious to obtain a clergyman; and would, I feel confident, do well by him, and make him comfortable, if he were a suitable person. He ought to be of good abilities, as some of the congregation are persons of high education. It is most melancholy to see such places thus left destitute. Can nothing be done to supply them?

This parish (Jackson) owes its origin to the untiring labors of the Rev. F. H. Cuming, who has occasionally preached here for the last six months. I have fifteen communicants on my list, two of whom have come forward since my arrival, when Mr. Cuming administered the sacrament. Three of these only are males. Twenty-two families profess their attachment to our services, but occasionally others, chiefly young men, drop in. We cannot expect good congregations till we have a church. I have

organized a Sunday school, but the number of children has never been more than twelve, seldom more than five or six.

The want of ministers is very great. Our Church is losing ground daily for want of them; and what is worse, souls are starving on every side. A large portion of the population are scattered in clearings through the forest, shut out from society; and they must be sought for and their houses visited. Preaching to one half of the population is impossible; and the missionary is called upon to visit from farm to farm, if he desires to effect much good. Thus situated they lose all sense of religion and of duty.

---

OHIO.

FROM THE REV. A. BRONSON, MISSIONARY AT BOSTON.

*Peninsula, Oct 3, 1839.*

Yours of the 13th ult. is this day received, and calls for my acknowledgment to the Committee for their continued kindness. I could keep along comfortably on a less sum than that appropriated, were it not that I have been obliged to aid more than one hundred dollars towards the erection of our church; and the contributions of the people have been applied almost wholly to the building. The work is now done, and I have delayed this report to give an account of the consecration which took place on the 1st instant. The Bishop, who was attended by several of the clergy, delivered a very able discourse in favor of a liturgy; and yesterday, at the Falls, we were present at an ordination, when he preached no less ably on Episcopacy.

Two were confirmed at the visitation; three have been buried since the last report, though not of the parish. We suffer extremely for want of a church Bible, and prayer books. Our house is well built, with a tower, and gallery and vestry room, and will conveniently seat two hundred persons; outside and inside are painted; all is well done, and was highly complimented by Bishop and clergy.

---

FOREIGN.

---

WESTERN AFRICA.

[CORRESPONDENCE, continued from page 332.]

*Rev. Mr. Payne, May 28, 1839.*—I shall confine my remarks chiefly to what relates to my own particular sphere of labor. This since the arrival of Dr. Savage, has been the superintendence of the male department of the school at Mount Vaughan, the particular charge of the native congregation at Bliore, a division of Cape Palmas town, and such services as I have been able to render at Half Cavally and Graway. The population of all the Graway towns, (four in number,) is estimated to be between two and three thousand. The two just mentioned are the most considerable, the latter containing about 2000, and the former 500 inhabitants. They are situated on a narrow strip of



land formed by the sea, and Shephard's lake—a beautiful sheet of water extending from Cape Palmas to the leeward coast, from 8 to 10 miles, parallel with the sea. This you will perceive affords an easy access to these places, as we are not above one and a half or two miles from the lake, which passes directly by them. It has been my aim, since I commenced regular services in these towns, to visit them on every Saturday, this being my only leisure day. The congregations which I have been enabled to collect have varied from 100 to ten or fifteen: never so many as the former number, however, after curiosity subsided. The smaller congregations which continue to assemble are generally quite attentive, though it is almost impossible to ascertain their motives for assembling, or their real opinions of this “God palaver.” The Graway people are proverbially superstitious, even among their countrymen. At the entrance of their town are two “fetish” houses, suspended in which, are bullocks horns, country pots, broken crockery, bee-hives, (a favorite fetish amongst the Greyboes,) and a great many other nameless and filthy preparations. \* \* \* \* I will give one other instance, as it tends still further to illustrate this fact, and also shows how true science, here as elsewhere, will contribute to destroy superstition. It appears that about a year or eighteen months ago, a house in Graway was struck by lightning. After passing through the top of the house it descended into the dirt floor, tearing up the earth in its passage. This immediately caused great alarm in the town. The idea about it was, that the thunder had secreted itself somewhere in the floor, and that the town would be in imminent danger as long as it remained there, as it would attract constantly other “thunder.” The great desideratum, therefore, was to “find the thunder.” No ordinary doctor pretended to be able to do this. One however had been heard of at Grand Sesters, who was skilled in such matters. A messenger was immediately despatched to this place, distant about 100 miles, to obtain this doctor. For some reason however he could not come. Another doctor living about 15 or 20 miles in the interior was then sent for, who undertook the great task. After a great deal of previous mummary he entered upon his work. He dug in the first place two or three fathoms perpendicularly in the floor, but not finding it, he proceeded in a horizontal direction, and at length immediately under the little mound of earth, on which fire was made, he found the “thunder!” It consisted of an animal very common in this country, somewhat resembling the lizard, with a piece of iron near its head. Such was the fearful “thunder!” According to my informant, when the doctor touched the magic thing “he died three hours;” nor could he be induced to move until he was forcibly taken up and compelled to take nourishment! How almost hopelessly dark must be the mass of mind, when the best informed are capable of taking in such monstrous absurdities! I could tell you of many more such foolish stories, but what has been said will be suf-

ficient to show how vain is the help of man, to change such materials, and the imperative call upon Christians, while the missionary commands "these dry bones to live," to beseech God to breathe into them the breath of life.

My labors at Blioré have been continued, with little interruption, on every Sunday morning since I last wrote to you. My congregations here have been small for some time, owing to its being the farming season. During the most of the interval between planting and cutting rice, the labor of men, women, and children, is had in requisition, insomuch that their towns have the appearance of being deserted. My constant visitations have, I think, however, had the effect to make them feel at least that I am in earnest, in my endeavor to improve them, and I have reason to believe that the merits of Christianity is a topic of common and serious conversation with a few. Still it is melancholy to see how little the religion, whose merits they discuss, influences them to reverence the laws of God. \* \* \* \* I was sitting under the beautiful spreading tree, where I usually preach, waiting for my congregation to collect, when my ears were stunned by the discharge of musketry a few steps from me. On inquiring the cause of this strange procedure, I was informed that one of the head men of the town had been "drinking sassa wood." I arose, and without saying a word left the town. I was immediately followed by my congregation, and soon after by nearly every body in the town, who begged me to stop and preach—if not in the town, in the church without, which, by this time, we had reached. I determined not to remain, hoping that such a course might have the effect to show how utterly at variance such practices were, with those which I seek to introduce amongst them, and to prevent them in future. So far my expectations have been realized. On the following Sunday I had the largest and most attentive congregation I had seen for some time. The church, which you were informed we contemplated erecting in this place, is now nearly finished. I am the more anxious to have it completed, that we may carry on with more regularity and comfort the Sunday school, which was commenced some time last year, and which we have been compelled to assemble under a tree. The number of children in this town is considerable, and a large proportion of them are disposed to attend school, besides a number of adults and youths from sixteen to twenty-one years of age.

By far the most interesting of my duties thus far, have been those connected with the school at this place. For more than six months, indeed I think I may say for a year, the labor of the boys has supplied them with one meal a day, besides affording a considerable number of cassadas to members of the mission, which being credited, of course, to the school, so far diminishes its expenses. Besides this, the boys are kept out of mischief and formed to habits of industry. They are uniformly cheerful in their labors, and seem to hail them as agreeable relaxation,



rather than a task. As a farther incentive to industry, each boy is given a small piece of land, to be cultivated for his own use, on Saturdays and their leisure seasons. From these farms, as they term them, many croos of potatoes have already been brought to us for sale. The proceeds of these sales affords them small presents for their parents, and have, in some cases, been appropriated to the cause of the missions. I shall, as soon as possible, endeavor to form amongst them a regular missionary society, and to induce every one to contribute something from his "farm," towards the cause of Christ. What a foundation for good may we not hope to lay, in thus training thirty children for the service of God? The Committee will observe that my report on the male department of the school includes the female also. This has been done at the request of Mrs. Payne, who continues to superintend this department, though her health does not admit of her teaching. She finds her hands quite full enough, however, in connection with Mrs. Perkins, in instructing the girls in sewing, and attending to the clothing of all the scholars. Her place in the school is supplied by Mrs. Thompson, who entered upon her duties in the new school-house about two months ago. The male and female schools are now entirely distinct, except that all assemble together morning and evening for family worship and religious instruction.

*Rev. Dr. Savage, 11th June, 1839.*—The several buildings are not completed, and consist of the two mission dwellings, with convenient kitchens, and a separate school house for each department; that for the boys immediately in the rear of Mr. Payne's house, and that for the girls in the rear of mine. For the first time since the day of my arrival, our premises are now free of carpenters. The rains are upon us, all preparations, therefore, for the erection of the chapel are suspended. The appropriation of \$400 for this object is still on hand. It is impossible to tell what it will cost. We shall put up the most economical structure we can, consistently with its durability. The character of the colonists affords such uncertain data upon which to base an estimate of probable expenditures, that I dare not assign any given amount for its cost—but, with our present views, I think I may safely say \$600 more will finish it. We now consider ourselves fully organized, and matters brought down to a system. Two teachers have gone to out-stations with encouraging prospects. At each of the said stations a small house has been built for the teacher, but, neither being completed, the full cost cannot yet be ascertained. We shall now aim at a reduction of our expenses to the lowest possible sum; no more assistants will be retained at any one point than is absolutely necessary. The number seems large at the mission, but at present it cannot be reduced. On the return of Mr. Minor, either he or Mr. Payne can be relieved, and will, Providence permitting, go to an out-station. As this, for years to come, must be the acclimating station, and consequently have more or less secular business in

connection, Mr. Perkins (who by the way promises to be a very useful assistant) will probably be retained for this point. As for myself, when the missionary for the colonists shall have arrived and become acclimated, I hope to be permitted to explore the coast for a new station. This appears to be an object very desirable, and inasmuch as it will necessarily be attended with some privation and hazard, being a physician, understanding to some degree diseases of the climate, and knowing my own frame, it would seem to devolve upon me. And, I would ask, does there not appear to be a strong indication of the Divine will in favor of enlarging our operations in Africa? With such positive commands upon us, such glorious promises to cheer us, and such a widening field before us, shall we hesitate to proceed? If God is awakening up the church, as He surely is, to the sin of her past neglect, constantly reminding her of her duty by raising up applicants for labor, and vouchsafing to those already on the field increasing health, shall we wait for more striking indications of His will? Indeed, has not the Lord, in what He has already done, gone far beyond our faith? and shall we hesitate when no obstacle exists?

*June 25th.*—Quinine ought to be sent every six months; hardly two weeks have passed since I left America without my having taken that article. The result has been, not a single paroxysm of chill or fever to this date. It is almost the same with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. My experience is that with a proper dose of the article, upon the approach of the premonitory symptoms, (with which all are very familiar) a paroxysm will surely be prevented. I have never suffered so much either in body or mind, and consequently been so liable to attacks of chill and fever as since my return. I have travelled more on foot (and that for miles barefooted, at the bottom of a lake in mud and water) than I ever did before—and yet, experienced no inconvenience but fatigue. I mention this simply to show the efficacy of quinine, for I do attribute my escape to that article. Such a thing may seem imprudence, but it was necessary so far as I could see. I was on my way to our out-stations, and on one occasion going to see Mr. Appleby, who had been taken suddenly ill. A number of deaths had occurred among colored people in cases precisely like his. He soon recovered. Yesterday our first quarterly examination took place in both departments of the school, and, as you may well imagine, it was in one sense to us all a pleasant time; but, in another, to me especially, one of severe trial.

*July 25th.*—A sudden opportunity has offered for sending to America. I improve it so far as to inform you of our continued health; not that we are in perfect health, but continue so far well as to be daily employed, and for the most part perfectly well. I have just returned from a visit to the out-stations—Found the teachers well, and greatly encouraged at their prospects. I extended my tour into the Barboe and Plahboe tribe, from both of which we have boys in our school. My object was



to induce their parents to send to the mission, girls, who should receive an education, to become wives suitable for their boys. I was unexpectedly successful. On my return I found Mr. Stocker, the Methodist Missionary at this place, dangerously ill. He was fellow passenger with us in the *Emperor*, and should he die, which is highly probable,\* will make the third in that mission, and the third out of those who came in the *Emperor*.

If the African Mission be established, it must be with great suffering and much death. We increasingly require the prayer of faith at home, with active and enlarged benevolence. Shall the enterprise fail through the unfaithfulness of the church ?

---

*Rev. Mr. Minor, Fredericksburgh, Va., Sept. 20, 1839.*—Circumstances over which I could exercise no control have prevented me from sooner complying with your request, to render some account of my late visit to that part of Africa called the Gold Coast; and even now I must confine myself to the subject of missions.

Though a resident for nearly two years on the coast of Africa, the state of things at the Gold Coast did not cease to excite my surprise. Instead of savages, in the lowest barbarism, as in other parts of Africa, the natives had here made considerable advances in civilization. Indeed some of the more wealthy had been well educated, and lived in a style of comfort, and even splendor. Their spacious mansions and well spread boards were open to all; and the wayfaring man and the stranger were especially welcome. They were surrounded by numerous slaves and retainers, ready, in case of need, to defend their houses; which in many instances are so constructed as to answer well the purpose of fortifications. Indeed, of one house I saw the ramparts mounted with a battery of cannon. Nor are these precautions taken without sufficient grounds; for the day has not long gone by when the Ashantees, the scourge of that portion of the continent, threatened the utter annihilation of their settlements.

For nearly three centuries the greatest portion of the Gold Coast has been in the hands of Europeans, who, for the security of their trade, have built forts and castles of a strength and size almost incredible to those who have not seen them; nor is it easy to conceive how such stupendous structures could have been erected on a coast so remote and so barbarous.

Although the early records of these establishments are now lost, or locked up in the archives of some European Government—yet there can be but little doubt that they owe their origin to the slave trade, when that traffic was legal.

No legal trade now carried on would justify such expense; nor does it require such extensive fortifications for its protec-

---

\* Mr. Stocker died during the day.—[Ed.]

tion: most of them being deserted, their tottering ramparts now serve no other purpose than to add to the picturesque features of the coast. One among them bears the name of my native town, Fredericksburg. Many, however, are still garrisoned, and in good order; and populous villages have grown up around them. The Dutch castle of "Elmina" is said to mount a hundred pieces of cannon, some of which are of enormous size, and viewed from the sea, its frowning battlements and lofty towers present an imposing appearance.

But, though this portion of the coast is fraught with interest, to the missionary it is especially so. Many of the natives here, as I before remarked, have been well educated in Europe, and many more have been taught to read in the schools kept at some of the forts. The former invariably profess the Christian faith, though but too often disregarding its precepts. The latter, anterior to arrival of the Wesleyan Missionaries, had scarcely any ideas on the subject of religion. It has seldom happened that the heralds of salvation have entered on a field more promising, or have had the path more fully laid open to them, than was the case with those who first visited this coast.

In the public schools before mentioned, the Bible is the text book—and, though little pains have been bestowed to instruct the pupils in its meaning, they comprehend and retain many of its precepts, which, through the blessing of God will, with time and culture, greatly fructify in this long neglected soil.

Several young men, convinced by what they read, that they had a soul to be saved or lost, and being unable to gain any information from the nominal Christians around them, were in the habit of retiring to a solitary spot, on the shores of a small lake, there to read and meditate upon the wonderful things contained in that book. Their feelings, as the plan of salvation gradually unfolded itself to their view, can only be understood by those who have experienced similar sensations. But though shut out from the Christian world, and surrounded by those who knew not and cared not for the name of Jesus, their Heavenly Father was not unmindful of his little flock in the wilderness. Just when most needed, a missionary, bearing the glad tidings of salvation, made his appearance among them.

No sooner was his purpose known, than he was surrounded by anxious inquirers, eager to receive the words of life as they fell from his lips. He had not, as is usual with missionaries, to endure severe trials of faith, or to wait long for the first fruits of his labors. Numbers pressed forward as candidates for baptism, and since then six or seven hundred have been received. But, as intellectual belief is all that is required by the missionaries, previous to administering that ordinance, it is impossible to speak certainly as to the amount of good done, though without doubt it is considerable.

At this time, there are on the Gold Coast but two European missionaries. One, a Dane, lives forty or fifty miles inland from



British Accra, believing that he enjoys better health there than on the coast; the other, (Mr. Freeman,) an English Wesleyan Methodist, who resides at Cape Coast Castle. From him I learned that the Wesleyans had, by means of native assistants, occupied most of the important villages between Cape Coast and British Accra, and expected to extend their operations as far as Coomasse, the capital of the Ashantee empire, whence he had then very lately returned.

His reception by its bloodthirsty and despotic prince, was decidedly favorable, despite of an active opposition on the part of some Mohammedan Moolahs, who were anxious to introduce the doctrines of their own faith.

During his stay in the metropolis, twenty-five or thirty human victims were sacrificed, to attend, in the next world, on the king's brother, who died of fatigue encountered during an exhibition gotten up in honor of the arrival of a European.

The Wesleyans do not purpose to extend their operations further eastward than Cape Coast. Thus will Elmina and the Fort villages eastward of it, be left destitute, unless occupied, as Mr. Freeman is desirous they should be, by American missionaries. They do not, however, present the same advantages for missionary labor as the country lying on the east side of Cape Coast; for there are no schools save at Elmina, and there the Dutch only is taught, which would avail little towards smoothing the way of an American.

But, with these drawbacks, the Fort villages present some points of advantage, only to be found where the European authority is acknowledged. Among these, may be reckoned the disposition now almost universal among the natives, to adopt the form at least of Christianity; and to procure for their children the advantages of a good education. We may add to these facilities, the entire security of the missionary and his family from lawless violence, and the ease with which subsistence may be procured. A missionary at Elmina might rent a comfortable house at a reasonable rate, and having brought with him a moderate supply of necessaries, might before fever came on, surround himself with most of the comforts and conveniences of life.

At the Forts still further westward he would find fewer conveniences. Elmina is by far the most populous of the settlements on the Gold Coast, (unless we consider the three Accras as one,) but it is not accounted the most healthful: nor is it certain how far the Dutch authorities would regard the efforts of the Americans. Mr. Freeman recommended Dix Cove as a point well suited for the commencement of operations. Though for almost two centuries the acknowledged subjects of the British crown, the inhabitants still retain many of their wild and barbarous customs, and at this day render homage to a crocodile tenant of a pond near the village, making him frequent offerings of white fowls. So completely tame has the animal become, that upon hearing the cry of the fowl, he comes fearlessly

out to receive the fluttering victim at the hands of the devotee, and then quietly returns to his watery home.

There are at Dix Cove several young men professing christianity having received instruction and baptism at Cape Coast. When they heard that I was a missionary, they came forward to greet me as one, of whose friendship and kindness there could be no doubt.

During my stay we held a meeting and had much conversation, but the medium through which we communicated with each other was so imperfect that it was impossible to determine with certainty the degree of their religious attainments. For docility of disposition, however, few can surpass them. A devoted and active missionary might easily engage the more intelligent of these as teachers, and as many more as were needed might be procured at Cape Coast, who are fully capable, under strict supervision, of giving instruction in the rudiments of education.

---

#### CRETE.

FROM THE REV. GEORGE BENTON.

*Canée, 27th Dec., 1838.*

We have just passed the holy season of the nativity of our blessed Saviour; and from the hour that our services closed, we were thronged with visitors of almost every class of society to wish us health, happiness, and joy, and many a return of the same holy feast. Nearly all the children of the school came to see us and call down a blessing on our heads. Mrs. Benton received a very gratifying testimonial from the pupils of her charge, of the estimation in which they have held her services during the year. A select number of the oldest girls were deputed by the whole to write and deliver to her an address. They presented it in the afternoon, and it was read by the father of one of the girls to a crowded room. This circumstance was the more gratifying, because it was entirely unexpected. They had, as I afterwards learned, met by previous agreement at a private house, and decided upon the address and the manner of presenting it. The simple and heartfelt strain of gratitude and thankfulness which it poured forth, was truly touching, and showed that they estimate the privileges, which your christian charity is bestowing upon them.

*Earthquake.*—The whole city has been thrown into consternation to-day by the serious shock of an earthquake. It lasted only a few moments, but the houses seemed as if they would topple from their foundations. So violent were the rockings of the earth, for an instant, as to make it difficult to retain a standing posture. I was standing at the time in a magazine on the quay, where its effects were more sensibly felt, and was warned of its approach by a low, distant, rumbling sound. The cry of an earthquake was immediately raised, and the people threw themselves almost headlong from their houses into the street. The stone arch of the magazine in which I had been, was much rent by the shock. So soon as the consternation had

subsided, which its sudden approach had occasioned, I hastened home to ascertain if we had sustained any injury, and found the streets crowded with women, afraid to enter their dwellings again, lest the shock should be repeated, and others fearing they had been rendered untenable. A part of the walls of one dwelling near us was so crumbled to pieces, as to throw it down. There is hardly a house in our quarter of the city which has not suffered considerably, and the walls are so rent in many places, as to admit a man's hand. The terror and confusion were inconceivable. Since our arrival here there have been several shocks of earthquakes, but none has ever equalled this. By the goodness of God we have been delivered from the effects of one, which, had it lasted a few seconds longer, must have laid at least a great part of the city in ruins, and buried beneath them many hundred inhabitants. The height of the houses and the narrowness of the streets, leave but small chance of escape from death. The influence of a well conducted and efficient school for religious and elementary instruction, begins more visibly to develop itself in the island. And the cry arises from various quarters "come and help us." The people of Kissamo have sent their priest to solicit assistance. They have, he said, a sort of school lately begun, but very weak and insufficient, and they do not know how to conduct it properly. From various causes the mission gradually gains in its number of children. Some send their children because it is a gratuitous establishment, others from a sincere desire for instruction. Some boys, who presented themselves a few days ago for admission, said they chose this school because the pupils had prayers every day and religious teaching.

---

#### TEXAS.

FROM THE REV. R. M. CHAPMAN, LATE MISSIONARY IN TEXAS.

I arrived in Texas the latter part of November, 1838, and continued until the 15th June. Most of that time I spent at Houston, and, except a few unavoidable interruptions, preached once a day, and sometimes twice, in the capital, one of the large halls having been kindly afforded for religious meetings by the Secretary of State. During the spring I also preached to a small number of country people at a private house a mile or two out of Houston. Once a month or more I spent a Sunday at Galveston, where I usually preached three times. I also preached at Velasco, and once at Quintana, both at the mouth of the Brassos. Colonel Gray rendered great aid in various ways. He circulated a paper for the enrolment of those who would become members of an Episcopal society, to be established in Houston, and also another for subscriptions for building a church. On the second about \$5,000 were subscribed. On Easter Monday a meeting of our friends was called, at which I presided, and we organized a church by the election of proper officers. I officiated at five marriages and nine funerals, and baptized two infants.



## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

---

BISHOP KEMPER IN WISCONSIN AND IOWA.—In our last we noticed the progress of the Right Rev. Dr. Kemper in his northern visitation. Letters, received at the Domestic office, the latest, dated St. Louis, Oct. 8, give further accounts of his journey.

The Bishop reached Green Bay in time to have fulfilled the appointment for consecrating Christ Church, in that village, on the first of September; but found the edifice incomplete. He is expected to visit the station again the present month, for the purpose of consecrating the church. The following day he performed that solemn service for Hobart Church, erected by the Oneida Indians, at Duck Creek. This is the first consecrated building which we have in Wisconsin; and its erection, regarded as an evidence of the piety and zeal of the converted Indian, should—if not shame, at least stimulate—those settlers, who have the means, to provide for themselves, also, at the earliest period, a place for the worship of Almighty God. The Bishop remarks of it, that “it is exceedingly neat, in good taste, and substantially built; and does great credit to the zeal and persevering exertions of the Rev. Solomon Davis, the missionary.” “To me the events which occurred at Duck Creek, on the first and second of September, were highly gratifying and encouraging; and, I trust, the Church will spare no pains and expense to preserve the Oneidas pure and steadfast in the Apostolic Faith.”

The Bishop visited Fort Winnebago on the 6th of September. Some of the families at this garrison are connected with the Church, and efforts were made last year, for many months, to find an Episcopal clergyman, to become its chaplain. That office is now filled by a minister of another denomination.

At Madison, the capital of the Territory, where the Bishop spent some days, he found the prospects less encouraging than he expected. The town itself is yet small. It is, however, highly desirable to keep it occupied. The majority of the inhabitants are in favor of the Church, and some are decided friends. Jefferson, thirty miles east, where there are some warm hearted Episcopalians, who desire the services of a missionary half the time, is now annexed to this station. The missionary, the Rev. Mr. Philo, was absent for the removal of his family, when the Bishop was at the station.

The next place to which the attention of the Bishop was given, was Mineral Point. Here he found many intelligent and zealous friends of the Church, anxious for the services of a missionary, and ready to do much to sustain him. The station deserves, nay demands, immediate attention. Good evidence of

this is found in a letter addressed to the Bishop, a few days after he had left, by Colonel Hamilton, a son of the late General Hamilton; from which we have been favored with the following extract:—"Our subscription (for the support of a clergyman) now amounts to something more than \$600, and will certainly reach \$700, from pay subscribers; which, with the sum proposed by the Church, through you, will furnish a very good support, even at Mineral Point. This sum may be considerably increased, if a proper man be sent here. As you have already had my views, it is unnecessary for me again to give them. Your letter of Sept. the 16th, to Mr. Strong, was handed to me a few days since; but, anxiously engaged in the cause of virtue, I have overlooked it until this moment; which, however, I hope will be in time. My anxiety is very great that a church should be established at Mineral Point. There is no place which requires it more. The materials composing our society are such, that it must soon explode, and become the most wretched, or, through the influence of a good, worthy, talented pastor, become most worthy."

From Mineral Point the Bishop proceeded, by way of Galena, to the Mississippi river, and entered upon a visitation of a part of the Territory of Iowa. He spent several days at Dubuque, where he officiated three times for large congregations, by whom the responses were well made. This place, he says, must by all means have a missionary. One, who has a devoted spirit, would do much good. Our readers are aware that this is meant, by the Romanists, to be made one of their strong points in the West. They have here already a cathedral, a Bishop, a Bishop's residence, fine lots for future buildings, and an extensive burial ground; and will soon open schools for both sexes. One of the Protestant sects is erecting a stone church, though it has never had a minister, and another at present worships in a log building. At this station there are many who will attach themselves to our Primitive Church, whenever a faithful herald shall plant her standard, and proclaim the gospel, of which "she is a witness and keeper."

The Bishop proceeded down the Mississippi to Davenport, where he remained several days; and thence, touching at Burlington, which he was to re-visit on the 20th ult., returned to St. Louis.

There are four places in Wisconsin and Iowa, for which he earnestly asks for missionaries, immediately, this fall, viz. 1. Green Bay; 2. Mineral Point; 3. Southport and Racine, in Wisconsin; and 4. Dubuque, in Iowa.

Brethren of the clergy, shall he continue to ask in vain?

---

BISHOP POLK.—The Domestic and Foreign Committees have

been gratified in having the Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk, Missionary Bishop for Arkansas, &c., with them for a few days.

On Sunday evening, the 13th ult., the Bishop addressed a large congregation in St. Bartholomew's Church, in relation to his mission, and to Texas which he had visited at the request of the Foreign Committee. He described, in a very feeling manner, the great spiritual destitution which exists over a large portion of his mission, and made an urgent appeal for ministerial aid.

For information which may be useful to such of our clerical readers as are turning their attention to the Southwest or to Texas, we refer them to the letters of Bishop Polk, in the September and previous numbers of this paper.

---

MISSIONARY NOTICES, (DOMESTIC.)—Racine and Southport, Wisconsin; and Williamsport, Tennessee, have been recognized as stations: and Quincy, Florida, has been discontinued as a station, at the request of the vestry of St. Paul's Church at that place. The Rev. J. H. Norment, of Tennessee, has been appointed a missionary in that diocese, and assigned to Williamsport; and the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, of Connecticut, has been appointed a missionary in Michigan, and assigned to Grand Rapids.

The Rev. D. S. Lewis has resigned the station at Jackson, Mississippi, and become the rector of Grace Church, St. Francisville, Louisiana. The Rev. Jehu Jones has resigned his appointment as missionary at Quincy, Florida, and is supported entirely by the parish of St. Paul's Church, which he has formed at that place. The Rev. Robert Dyce has resigned his appointment as missionary at Key West, on account of ill health. He will continue to reside on the island. Previous to his resignation he had obtained about \$3,000 for the erection of the church now in progress at that station. For this sum, with the exception of a few hundred dollars subscribed on the island, he is indebted to the Christian kindness and liberality of Episcopalians on the Atlantic coast.

---

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Rev. Dr. Robertson, under date 17th August, 1839, speaks with much thankfulness of the merciful preservation of his dwelling, during the late conflagration at Pera, which destroyed three thousand buildings; the new Armenian Church, a fire proof building, alone intervened between his house and the flames.

---

REV. H. SOUTHGATE.—Mr. and Mrs. S. design embarking for Constantinople about the middle of February next. His work



which is nearly ready for the press, may be expected to appear early in the coming year. It will comprise the narrative of his tour and observations in Turkey, Kurdistan, Persia, &c. The work is to issue from the press of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of this city, and will be illustrated by several appropriate engravings.

**SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.**—The amount of matter in the numbers of the present volume succeeding that for August, has been lessened in consequence of the increased size of that number.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

*Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from the 15th Sept. to the 15th October, 1839.*

DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND.		
Newport, Trinity Ch., Miss. Soc., \$75 52; A. Cox, Esq., \$25,	100 52—	100 52
DIOCESE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
Portsmouth. St. John's Church, Missionary Society,	50 00—	50 00
DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.		
Branford, Trinity Church, offerings, half,	5 50	
Bridgeport, St. John's Church, offerings,	38 83	
New-Haven, Trinity Ch., off., \$35 42; for Ark., \$2; for Mich., \$1; of S. S., for Bp. Kemper, \$61 58; (of which \$25 for Ch. at Crawfordsville,) for Bp. Chase, for Buildings, \$50,	150 00	
Newtown, Trinity Church, for missions in Michigan,	28 62	
Individual, a Churchman,	2 00—	224 95
DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.		
Albany, St. Peter's Church,	75 00	
Athens, Trinity Church,	7 00	
Delhi, St. John's Church, a lady,	5 00	
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's Church, contribution,	35 00	
Lansingburgh, Trinity Church, monthly contribution,	7 00	
New-York, St. Andrew's Church, quarterly offerings,	17 00	
" St. Bartholomew's Ch., collection, after an address by Bp. Polk, and general notice in the city chs.,	240 00	
" St. George's Ch., "Asso. for Prom. of Christianity,"	500 00	
" St. Peter's Church, a young lady,	4 00	
Tompkinsville, St. Paul's Church,	7 00	
Unadilla, St. Matthew's Church,	27 00	
Young Men's Ed. & Miss. Soc., for Missionary in Tennessee, \$62 50; in Missouri \$62 50; to the Oneidas, \$62 50,	187 50	
Individual, a missionary mite, for Bp. Kemper,	3 00—	1114 50
DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.		
Perrinton, Monroe County, a friend,	1 00—	1 00
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.		
Belle Fonte, St. John's Church,	8 23	
Bristol, St. James' Church, S. S. Missionary Society,	5 00	
Erie, St. Paul's Church, Miss H. Ewing, for Illinois,	2 00	
Philadelphia County, Missionary box, \$5; "L. L." \$10,	15 00	
" Grace Church, quarterly payment of pledge	625 00—	655 23
DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.		
Chestertown, Chester Parish, a member, for the west,	5 00—	5 00
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.		
Fairfax Co., Alexandria, D. C., Christ Church, a friend, \$20; other individuals \$5 20,	25 20	
Hanover Co., St. Martin's Par., half, \$32 50; Juv. Mite Soc., half, \$2 50	35 00—	60 20
DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Charleston, St. Michael's Church, offerings, three fourths	55 00	
" St. Paul's Church, monthly offerings, \$88; Missionary Association, \$143,	231 00	
" Monthly Missionary Lecture	30 25	

Clarendon, St. Mark's Church, Missionary Association, half,	25 00	
Columbia, Trinity Church, offerings, -	127 00—	468 25
DIOCESE OF GEORGIA.		
Rome, W. P. Burr -	3 60—	3 60
DIOCESE OF FLORIDA.		
Individual, Lieut. E. R. Long, half, -	87—	87
DIOCESE OF MISSISSIPPI.		
Natchez, Trinity Church, part of contribution, -	75 00—	75 00
DIOCESE OF OHIO.		
Granville, St. Luke's Church, offerings, -	8 00—	8 00
DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN.		
Ann Arbor, St. Andrew's Church, Charles Kellogg, -	4 00	
Monroe, Trinity Church, contribution, -	8 50—	12 50
WISCONSIN.		
Green Bay, Christ Church, contribution, -	10 00	
" " The Misses Crawford, -	5 00—	15 00
(Total since June 15, four months, \$6,664 55.)		\$2794 92

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the following donations from the 15th of Sept. to the 15th of Oct. 1839.*

MASSACHUSETTS.		
Boston, Grace Ch., S. Sch., towards five chil. at Cape P. Sch.,	50 00	
" City Mission Church, Month. Miss. Meeting, -	5 00	
Lowell, St. Ann's Ch., -	56 00	
Salem, St. Peter's Ch., A. M. R., for pupil at C. Palmas, 2d pt.,	15 00—	126 00
CONNECTICUT.		
Branford, Trinity Ch., offerings, one half, -	5 50	
New-Haven, Trin. Ch., offerings, Af., \$6; gen., \$94; a mem. \$5,	105 00—	110 50
NEW-YORK.		
Albany, St. Peter's Ch., -	75 00	
Bedford, St. Matthew's Ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., for Africa, -	40 00	
Cooperstown, Christ Ch., collection, one half, -	3 90	
Hempstead, St. George's Ch., -	7 57	
New-York, St. George's Ch. "Assoc. for the Promotion of Christianity," -	500 00—	626 47
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Belle Fonte, St. John's Ch., \$3 23; S. Sch., \$4 53, -	12 76	
Church Town, Bangor Ch., Miss. Assoc., for Africa, -	45 00	
Philadelphia, Grace Ch., 3d payment, \$625; a little girl, \$0 28,	625 28	
Pittstown, exhibition of Cabinet of Curiosities, -	2 00—	685 04
VIRGINIA.		
Alexandria, D. C., Christ Ch., a member, \$20; a few individuals, \$10 20; for Africa, \$7, -	37 20	
Fairfax Co., Cottage near Lebanon, \$25; a gentleman, same Co., \$5 for Dr. Savage, -	30 00	
Hanover Co., St. Martin's Parish, Miss. Soc., one half, \$32 50; Juv. Mite Soc., one half, \$2 50, -	35 00—	102 20
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Charleston, &c., a few ladies, for education of Chinese youths, under Dr. Boone, -	200 00	
Clarendon, St. Mark's Church Miss. Assoc., one half, -	25 00—	225 00
FLORIDA.		
Lieut. E. R. Long, per editors of Ladies' Book, one half, -	87—	87
OHIO.		
Columbus, Trinity Ch., -	10 00	
Granville, St. Luke's Ch., offerings, -	3 00	
Massillon, St. Timothy's Ch., -	6 00	
Zanesville, St. James' Ch., a friend to missions, -	3 00—	22 00
MICHIGAN.		
Detroit, H. P. Baldwin, -	5 00—	5 00

(Total since June 15, \$5,542 29.)

\$1,903 08

N. B.—From ladies of St. Peter's Ch., Charleston, S. C., a box of articles for Crete.